

ally with large flights of Butterflies soon petered out with wretched cold wet windy weather and an early onset of winter. My total m.v. trap catch for the six month period from April to September inclusive was disappointing, even lower than in 1969 being only 3846 moths, and did not include even a single *Plusia gamma* L. for the record!

Nedaich, Newtonmore, Inverness-shire. 14.i.1970.

## A new species of *Lepidochrysops* Hedicke (Lepidoptera: Lycaenidae) from the Roggeveld Mountains of the Cape Province

By D. A. SWANEPOEL

*Lepidochrysops jamesi* sp. nov., plate III, figs. 1-2 and 3-4.

♂ — Holotype: Exp. 35 mm., figs. 1 and 3. Head: frons dark grey; palpi below and at side white, black above, third joint fairly long; antennae black, shaft finely chequered with white, club very elongate and whitish below. Thorax: black above clothed with brownish hairs, below with whitish hairs and scales. Legs whitish. Abdomen: whitish below, brownish above and at sides with whitish rings showing abdominal segments.

Upperside: both wings dark brown with a coppery sheen. Bases black. Cilia: greyish-white and clearly chequered with dark brown.

Forewing: discocellular mark very narrow and indistinct. Apex rather pointed. Outer margin convex. Inner margin about three fourths the length of the costa.

Hindwing: same colour as forewing, discocellular mark absent, tornal spot round, black with orange ring which is broader on the inner side and a faint greyish mark in the centre of the tornal spot. The spot next to the tornal spot very indistinct with similar ones hardly visible along the distal margin towards the apex where faint greyish markings occur. Inner margin broad clothed with brownish hairs and scales.

Underside: Forewing, ground colour dark brownish grey. Discocellular mark slightly lunulate, black and edged with white. Six discal spots, darker than the ground colour and ringed with white, in cellules from 2 to 7. Those in 3 and 4 placed inwardly, that in 2 placed outwardly and rather indistinct in holotype but better developed in other specimens. Marginal spots heart shaped, black and surrounded with whitish, Cilia broadly chequered with white.

Hindwing: no tail, ground-colour much as in forewing, but with scattered white scaling in places, within the basal half of the wing. Five black spots ringed with white, two along costa, one in cell and a very small one just below it in adjacent area and one along inner margin. Discocellular mark black edged with white and slightly lunulate, and longer than

that of forewing. A row of six discal spots, black and ringed with whitish. That in area 3 shifted inwards, that in area 4 shifted slightly outwards, that in area 5 shifted more outwards, larger than the others and slightly oval, that in area 6 shifted outwards and that in area 7 shifted inwards. A row of distinct sagittate marks whose points touch the discal spots slightly. Those in areas 5 and 6 are smaller and placed more outwards. That in area 7 very blunt. Ternal spot round, black with yellow orange lunule outwardly, the centre with bluish grey scaling. Marginal spots blurred with whitish. Cilia as in forewing.

♀—Allotype: Exp 35 mm. figs 2 and 4. Upperside: colour same as in male but coppery sheen brighter and inclining to be more yellow. Internervular dark markings along distal margins. Ternal spot black with rather broad yellowish brown ring. A faint yellowish mark near ternal spot. Forewings broader than those of male. Underside: about the same as in male except that some of the discal spots are smaller and the whitish scaling in the basal half of the hindwings is more intense.

Remarks: one is inclined to compare this species with a number of similarly looking species of this genus e.g. *L. badhami* van Son, *L. mcgregori* Penn., *L. penningtoni* Dickson and even with specimens of *L. variabilis* Cottrell from Lesotho where the forms show much of the coppery sheen, though in a lesser degree, on their wings as this species. One is truly amazed at the degree of variation in the coppery colours of the various species. Perhaps the upperside colour of *L. mcgregori* Penn., which vary tremendously among individual specimens comes closest to this one. Other, rather similar to them are *L. bacchus* Riley and *L. penningtoni*. The prominent white markings of this species come closest to those of *L. badhami*, especially the scattered white scaling in the basal half of the hindwings. underside. Much resemblance is to be seen between this one and *L. mcgregori*. This is a larger insect, although a few specimens of *L. mcgregori* that were netted near the habitat of this one—though a mile or more away—are nearly as large. The forewing of this species is more elongate than that of *L. mcgregori*. On the underside the markings of *L. mcgregori* are very similar to this one but are more linear and the white scaling less intense. Material examined: Roggeveldberge (Sutherland district Cape province) 6.x.70, D. A. Swanepoel, ♂ holotype; idem 11.x.70 D. A. Swanepoel, ♀—allotype; idem paratypes 3 ♂, 2 ♀ 6.x.70, 1 ♂, 1 ♀ 10.x.70, 1 ♀ 14.x.70 all in my collection.

I discovered this species on the 6th October 1970 on the summit of one of the Roggeveld mountains some 35 miles north of Sutherland, Cape province, and some miles south of Middelpos. It flies fairly rapidly, sometimes slowly, in circles of zig-zags among some tall bushes, or over low shrubs. It seemed to be confined to a comparatively small area where it visited all

sorts of flowers. Now and then it would rest on the ground when clouds come over. It may be on the wing from September to November.

I have much pleasure in naming this beautiful coppery brown blue for my friend the late Arthur James who during his term of office as secretary of Clovelly Country Club, Kalk-bay, Cape Town, showed a warm interest in my activities—writing my book, *Butterflies of South Africa*. His friendly attitude was an inestimable stimulus spurring me on towards my goal.

## New Forest Mercury Vapour Light Records for 1970

By L. W. SIGGS

In spite of abnormally high numbers in May, and more particularly in June, the yearly total of specimens coming to the trap at Minstead was below average.

	Nights	Total	Average
March	16	208	13
April	27	2493	92
May	25	1900	76
June	30	10294	343
July	30	6274	209
August	31	7462	242
September	30	2163	72
October	13	451	35
November	11	349	32

There were four additions to the Minstead list.

*Oria musculosa* Hübn. Unexpected in the Forest as there is no arable land nearby. The specimen, a male, was in mint condition.

*Procus versicolor* Borkh.

*Lampropteryx otregiata* Metc. (This is, of course, fairly common in parts of the Forest.)

*Perizoma albulata* Schiff.

*Lobophora halterata* Hufn. was taken in 1963 but was overlooked in submitting my annual lists.

During the year, several doubtful identifications have been checked, with the result that the following should be added to the list—

*Eupithecia millefoliata* Rossl.

*E. intricata* (ssp. *arcuethata*) Zett.

*E. indigata* Hübn.

*E. sobrinata* Hübn.

and the following should be deleted—

*Euphyia picata* Hübn.

*Eupithecia tenuiata* Hübn.

*E. valerianata* Hübn.

*E. satyrata* Hübn.